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literature from the modern scientific point of view, while it lays stress on the religious value of the Scriptures. The prophets are studied before the historical books and a good survey of prophetic activity is given. Historical statements are accurate; there are a few good maps and a good bibliography. This textbook will doubtless appeal to our young people and give them an insight into the permanent message of the Bible. We should like to see this book studied by the more intelligent laymen in the church.

The Christian Eucharist and the Pagan Cults.

The Bohlen Lectures for 1913. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. Pp. xii+203. \$1.20.

Sacramentalism has always played a great part in the primitive religions and later. Prophetic theology in Israel was not in sympathy with it; neither was primitive Christianity, while it was still a Jewish sect. Dean Groton's book admits the influence of Hellenic thought in the mind of Paul and that he had much in common with the general teaching of the mystery-religions. Although the author examines this teaching in detail, he does not make very clear, except at the end of his book, what his conclusions are, viz., since baptism and the Lord's Supper were not sources of salvation but seals, affirmations, and stimulations of the same, it is clear that Paul did not blindly accept the magical mysticism of his day. Dean Groton's book will help toward the solution of the problem of the origin of Christianity. It is valuable as coming from one who belongs to a church where sacramental life has assumed a great importance.

The Problem of Christianity. By Josiah Royce. 2 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xlv+425 and vi+442. \$3.50.

These two volumes by Professor Royce have all the characteristics of their author's temperament and thought. They are almost wearisomely repetitious, but that, perhaps, is due to the fact that they were originally given as lectures. That they are exceedingly stimulating goes without saying. It is equally obvious to all who are acquainted with Professor Royce that they center around the conception of loyalty. Furthermore, they form an excellent obligato upon Christianity, and having said this the reviewer feels that he has characterized the volume.

In order to discover what Christianity is, Professor Royce goes back to Jesus and Paul. This, in the nature of the case, puts a premium

upon exposition, and this, in turn, demands a historical mind. Professor Royce's exposition of Paul is not exposition; it is an elaboration of certain philosophical possibilities which Paul's teaching offers, but which from the Pauline point of view appear much less central than Professor Royce would make them.

Mr. H. M. Wiener's "Studies in the Septuagintal Texts of Leviticus" are reprints from the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. Mr. Wiener studies the different readings of the MSS and attempts to group them together.

Dr. Hillis' new book on *The Story of Phaedrus* (Macmillan. \$1.25) is a very interesting novel. The theme of the story is the conversion to Christianity of a young fugitive slave and his work as the collector of the Memorabilia of Jesus, the lost source Q.

Dr. G. A. Barton issues in a pamphlet his article on "The Historical Value of the Patriarchal Narratives" published in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. He shows how the fourteenth chapter of Genesis must have been written at a very late date. The treatment of extra-biblical sources is scholarly and complete.

If anyone is inclined to believe that the Student Missionary Movement is narrow in conception and in ideals, he has only to read the remarkable volume *Students and the World-wide Expansion of Christianity* (New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1914), edited by Fennell P. Turner. It is composed of the addresses delivered before the Seventh International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, Kansas City, Missouri, December 31, 1913, to January 4, 1914. The addresses, almost without exception, move on a extraordinarily high plane of thought and show careful preparation. Secretary Bryan's address might very well have been edited to take out certain colloquial expressions, but addresses like those of Professor Warneck, Sherwood Eddy, and Dr. Mott are of more than occasional importance. Similar are the addresses by Secretary Barton and Secretary Franklin on some of the more practical problems of missionary work. The volume covers an extraordinary range of topics and at every point will be read with interest and give help. Especially valuable is the Appendix, which gives a bibliography of books upon the general missionary field.